NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

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GOV. HAYES EN ROUTE.

HEARTY GREETINGS AT ALL POINTS. SIGNIFICANT SPEECH AT COLUMBUS-AT PITTS-BURGH ON TIME.

Gov. and Mrs. Hayes, with a party of personal friends, left Columbus, Ohio, at noon yesterday for Washington. The train they took is one which should arrive at Harrisburg. Penn., at 3:50 a. m., and at Washington about 9 a. m. Enthusiastic crowds bade Gov. Hayes godspeed at Columbus, Newark, and Coshocton, Ohio, and other stopping-places along the railroad. At Columbus the Governor foreshadowed the Southern policy as one of reconciliation, in a short speech.

LEAVING COLUMBUS. GOV. HAYES OUTLINES HIS SOUTHERN POLICY IN A PARTING SPEECH-THE PARTY WITH HIM.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1 .- Gov. Hayes and party left for Washington this afternoon at 1 o'clock by way of Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. The street leading from the Governor's residence to the railroad station was gayly decorated with flags, and crowds lined the sidewalk. A detachment of United States troops from the Columbus Barracks, the Columbus Cadets, and the cadets from the Ohio Agricultural College formed an escort, and numerous bands furnished music for the march. The arrival of the Presidential party at the station was greefed by great crowd of citizens, who rent the air with lasty cheers as Gov. Hayes and his family transferred themselves from the carriages to the special cars provided for them. In response to the demands of the multitude, Gov. Hayes appeared on the rear platform of his car and delivered a short speech

'MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear to say a few words in bidding good-by to you. I understand very well the uncertainty of public affairs at Washington. I understand very well that possibly next week I may be with you again to resume my place in the Governor's office and as your fellow-citizen. But I also understand that it is my duty to be at Washington prepared to assume another position, higher and more responsible, and with more difficult duties. I have thought as I looked upon this great audience and as to-day I gazed on the people who thronged our route to this depot, of a similar occurrence 16 years ago. A little less than 16 years ago I marched down High-st, with a thousand men to pass to the East and to the South, to do what we could to restore the Union of the States, and to recatablish the au thority of the Constitution. [Cheers.] In that work we were emmently successful, so far as it was possi ble to be successful by force of arms. I am not here to say a word in disparagement of what was accomplished by the brave men who went out with me from different parts of the country. Of my comrades, one-third and over never returned to their homes. They perished in the discharge of their duty, that the Republic might live. But there was something force could not do. We would have our Union to be a union of hearts, and we would have our Constitution obeyed, not merely because of forest that compels obedience, but obeyed because the people love the principles of the Constitution [Long continued applause.] And to-day, if I am called to the work to which Abraham Lincoln was called sixteen years ago, it is under brighter skies and more favorable auspices. [Applause.] I do hope, I do fervently believe, that, by the aid of Divine Providence, we may do something in this day of peace by works of peace toward reëstablishing in the hearts of our countrymen a real, a hearty attachment to the Constitution as it is and to the Union as it is."

Long continue l'applause followed these remarks, which were only stopped by the approach of a locomotive, which moved slowly down to take the car away. Of course a resumption of the speech was impossible. The train moved away. The air was rent with shouts, which the Governor acknowledged by bowing. As the train emerged from the station a number of locomotives on the side tracks added their whistles to the voices of the multitude, and, in fact, almost drowned them.

A large party, including a number of correspon ents of metropolitan journals, accompanied the party. The members of the Governor's family accompanying him are Mrs. Hayes; his sons, Webb C. Hayes and Scott Hayes, and his daughter Fannic. Among the members of the party are Gen. J. G Mitchell and wife, Miss Platt, R. H. Platt, and Frank Hickok, all of Columbus; Gen. R. P. Buck land and wife and Dr. J. T. Webb of Fremont; Gen R. P. Kennedy of Bellefontaine; T. G. McKell of Chillicothe; ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes, J. W. Herron and wife, Dr. J. Davis and wife, and L.C. Weir and wife, all of Cinconnati.

PROGRESS TO PITTSBURGH.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM ALONG THE ROUTE. PHISBURGH, Penn., March 1 .- At Newark there was another immense crowd of citizens to get a sight of the President-elect, and give him hearty greeting. The Governor was escorted to the rear platform and was kept busy for some moments in shaking hands as the people pressed forward with eagerness for recognition. The enthusiasm was unbounded and wishes for success of the new administration were showered on the Governor. Calls were made for a speech but the Governor bowed in acknowledgement, and in a moment the train was gone. After the train had passed a half length, a colored man made a break for the rear ear, clambered up and got a shake of his hand for his pains The colored people are out in full force to-day. The train is about a quarter of an hour late, but every-

thing is in splendid shape. The Presidential party is in the immediate charge of Col. L. C. Weir of Cincinnati, and one of the Governor's staff, who is an admirable manager.

At Coshocton, a large crowd of ladies and gentle men had assembled, and there was the same show of enthusiasm as at other points. Although the train stopped only a minute the hand-shaking was carried

Numerous dispatches are received at every sta tion showing the progress of events at Washington and the news quickly passes from one end of the

The train carrying Gov. Haves and friends arrived at Pittsburgh on time, and with every one delighted with the trip. The train was immediately transferred to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and left promptly on time. The reception at all points has been enthusiastic to a degree never before ac corded to any public man in Ohio. Large crowds were in waiting at Dennison and Steubenville, and demanded not only to see but to hear the President elect. There was no speaking, but plenty of handsliaking and expressions of good will. At the latter place there was a brass band that discoursed patriotic airs, and helped to divide the honors with the

AN INCIDENT OF WEDNESDAY. COLUMBIANS WHO WOULDN'T ASSIST IN THE RECEP TION TO GOV. HAYES-PUBLIC CARDS.

TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1 .- In connection with the great outpouring of the people last night to attend the reception of Gov. and Mrs. Hayes, the fact should be made known that half a dozen of the citizens who were appointed on the Committee of Reception came out in cards last evening, giving

their reasons for not taking part in the reception. It appears that when the subject was first talked about by prominent citizens of both political parties, it was deemed advisable to place upon the usual committee an equal number of each political party. It not being positively known until late on Tuesday night when the reception would take place,

the committee held a meeting and appointed both ladies and gentlemen to appear and assume the duties which the Executive Committee had assigned them. In the programme which appeared in the morning papers the Democrats on the Executive Committee were in the majority and assumed the responsibility of naming three persons of their party to act on various committees, the Republicans doing the same. The time being so short there was no time to consult with all personally, and as the reception was intended to be above anything having political significance the arrangements seemed most perfect. In order to give the affair some partisan color, however, Mrs. Bell, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, who was defeated at the late election by Mr. Barnes, a Republican, came out in a card de-

signed by five Democratic politicians. There is a feeling of complete disgust by nearly every citizen, Democratic as well as Republican, that the signers of these cards should so far forget comon civility as thus prominently to intimate their partisanship. It is particularly embarrassing to the Democratic members on the Committee of Arrange ments, who made the appointments in good faith. The distinction the signers of the cards have themselves assumed is not, however, of a character to increase a sentiment of respect or admiration among

chaing to serve or in any way to take part in the

festivities. This card was followed by another

WASHINGTON.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

NO HOPE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER THIS SESSION-A DISPLAY POS-

IFROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28,-There is a very small hance that any legislation will be adopted this session to enable the United States to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Nothing is doing in either house in the way of preliminary steps toward obtaining an appropriation; and when nearly the whole body of the general business of the session is sure to fail by reason of the want of time and the lack of interest telt in anything outside of the Presidential question, it is too much to expect that any attention will be given to this subject at the last moment. The prominent members of the Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees, whose place it is to move in the matter, say that they have not given the question any thought, and that with the best disposition in the world toward the project they fear that nothing can be effected. Everybody agrees that it is for the interest of the country to participate in the Exhibition, but no one can feel, in the midst of the prevalent political excitement, sufficient concern to push forward the necessary legislative measures. Under these circumstances, i may be expected that the session will end before anything is done.

If there should be an extra session in the Spring by reason of the failure of the appropriation bills, a proper measure, providing for the appointment of a disdon and making a money grant, would undoubtedly be passed almost as a matter of cours If no such session should be held, then the whole business must lie in abeyance until next Winter It would then be too late to organize a good American display, transport it to Paris, and put it in order by the 1st of May, unless exhibitors, confident of prompt Congressional action as soon as the session opened, should have their goods and show-ease nearly ready. Some concert of action to this end might be had by prominent manufacturers desiring to exhibit. I have no doubt that Mr. Goshorn or Mr. Welsh of the Centennial would consent to head such a movement, and that the French Governme... would be glad to reserve the space that might be thus unofficially applied for. The project for erecting an American Commission house and an Amercan school-nouse would probably have to be abandoned. The essential preliminaries to creating an American Department could, however, be performed -that is, the space required in the Exhibition buildings could be informally applied for by a committee of intending exhibitors, and the preparations for a ereditable display could be well advanced in anticipation of legislation.

This suggestion is made now only to show that the neglects to act this session. The United States are bound by international courtesy to be present at the fair, and there are many lines of manufactures that are eager to exhibit from business motives. It is not probable, therefore, that the failure to seeme Congressional action before the 4th of March will have a worse effect than an awkward postponement of official organization, and perhaps a reduction in the extent of the display.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. COL. BURKE GROWING ANXIOUS-A FAILURE OF THE

COUNT FATAL TO NICHOLLS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.]

Washington, March 1 .- Col. Burke of Lousians, the agent of the Nicholls Government here, exressed much annoyance to-day at the delay in the conetion of the count. He said tout the continued filiba ering was very prejudicial to the plans for a settlemen of the controversy between the hostile authorities in New-Orleans. The session of the Legislature expires at idnight to-right by legal limitation. If the count had been gone through with tais afternoon, Col. Burke says that the Nicholis party would have had an undisputed quorum of both branches of the Legislature in session to confirm the title of Nicholls and all the acts of his Legislature since it has seen in session; and the result would have been that Gov. Haves would have found that party in full posses sion of all branches of the State Government. The quorus would have been obtained within an hour after Gen. Grant had sent the orders to Gen. Augur, which it is be tieved he will telegraph the moment Gov. Hayes is de

continued, "has been called by Gov. Nicholls to sit 15 days; but I feel that if this count don't go through and a new Presidential election is ordered it would be the end of the Democratic party in Louisiana; they wouldn't even run a ticket, because a new election would make us give up our present victory and would be held under nore galling Republican anspices than the last." Col. Burke seems to think that if the fillbustering goes on a day longer Gen. Grant will reconsider his intended or ders to Gen. Augur and do nothing to settle the difficulty

before he goes out of office. The President's determination to modify Gen. Augur's orders in regard to Louisiana affairs as soon as the elec-toral count is completed is not one recently reached. Nearly two months ago, when it first became apparent that the electoral controversy was likely to be settled in an amicable manner, the President informed some of the Representatives from Louisiana confidentially of what be intended to do, and every event which has since occurred in that State has tended to strengthen his belief the wisdom of the policy now to be adopted. In con versation with a representative from Louisiana to-day he reiterated his intention of doing what he could to allow the people of that State to settle their local affairs

It may be positively asserted that no political pledges have been given on either side as conditions for the adoption of this policy. The Legislature of Louislana will be at liberty to choose such persons to represent the State in the United States Senate as they may think most fitted for the positions. Gov. Nicholls and his friends have promised the President that they will see to it that the lives of the colored citizens of Louisiana are protected, and that they shall be guaranteed the full enjoyment of all rights accorded to them by the Constitution and the laws. This promise they intend to carry out in good faith, and this is the only one that they have made.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1, 1877. An intense commotion was created in the Treasury Department at about noon to-day by the appearance of a gentlemanly appearing person, who called at the Treasurer's office, and, sending a card into the Redemption Division upon which the name of Littleton was written, called out a lady employe said to be

named Stover, and immediately upon seeing her in the passage fired two shots at her. Neither of the shots took effect, however, and owing to prompt interference by Mr. Wilson of the Loan Division the lady escaped further danger. Littleton then fired upon himself, though only inflicting a slight injury. The cause of the shooting ap pears to be a mystery, as neither person concerned has given any expanation of it. Littleton appeared to be

given any exp anation of it. Littleton appeared to be diumly, and his reckle somes endangered the lives of many people who were in the hall at the time. After the she ofing the lady went immediately to her home, and her attempted murderer was promptly taken to the police station. The halls and corridors of the Treasury where the shooting occurred were crowded with an excited and frightened throng of men and women time-diately after the shooting, all of whom were unable to give any explanation of the event, and many of whom were inclined to believe that another "Mary Harris" episode was being enacted. Some of the employée assert that the man declared that the woman he assaulted was his wite, but that she was employed here under a different name. Col. W. T. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was before the Senate Commit tee on Privileges and Elections, and read a written state ment in relation to election dispatches. He testified, in

substance, that ail telegrams received by the Democratic Committee in New-York during the late election were de-livered during the day at No. 59 Liberty-st., and during livered during the day at No. 59 Liberty-st., and during the night at the Everett House, in necordance with orders left at the telegraph offices; that none of the telegrans were received at No. 15 Gramercy Park, even waen directed there, nor were the answers sent from there. The telegrans were opened by such members as were present at the time. None of the cipher telegrans were delivered at Gramercy Park, and Gov. Tilden never knew of any cipher telegrans received from or sent to Oregon. The "Gobble" dispatch was never seen by Gov. Tilden nor its contents known to him. The telegran from Portland, Oregon, dated Nov. 28, purporting to be signed by Mr. Patrick and Senator Kelley, was never translated or read by him (Pelton), and he never understood it to contain a proposition to purchase a Republican elector, nor any other elector. He never sanctioned the furnishing of money to purchase an elector in Oregon, nor did any one else to his knowledge. His purpose was simply to turnish the Democratic Conmittee of Oregon with suddelent funds to meet their just and legitimate expenses, and of sustaining their rights. He never heard it intimated by any one that Gov. Grover or any one clas in office in Oregon was to be paid anything, or that Mr. Cronin was to be paid anything, or flat Mr. Cronin was to be paid anything for loss of time, expenses, etc.

Gen. W. Clark, formerly in Congress from Texas, has been appointed a Special Agent of the Internal Reve nuc Service, and will be ass gued to general duty.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: the following nominations to the Senate fo-day:
Silas B, Dutcher, to be Appraiser of Merchandtse in NewYork City; Albert C, Judson, to be Pension Agent at Albany,
N, Y, John Tyler, to be Collector of Customs for the District
of Buffalo Creek, N, Y, B, G, Petifione, to be Postmaster at
Ogdersburg, N, Y, James Frankle, to be Postmaster at Haverhall, Mass, Nathen F, Dixon, Jr., to be United States District
Attorney for thooke Island; P, Loreing, to be Pencion Agent
at Lexington, Ky., Heary Espetsen of Wheenish to be Surveyor-General of Dekota; Patmer G, Wood to be Second Lieutenant of the 12th Infantry.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS. THE MIRIDITES IN REVOLT-PURA BESIEGED-THE

BEITISH PLEET ORDERED TO MALTA. Brenstier, Thursday, March 1, 1877. Intelligence as late as this morning has been received from the frontier. The Russians have made no movement recently indicating an intention of immedi

RAGUSA, Thursday, March 1, 1877. The Miridites have taken arms against Turkey and are besieving Puka, a fortress on the road to Prizrendi. Dervisch Pasia has sent troops from Scutari to relieve the place and afterward marca against the Miridites,

ATHENS, Thursday, March 1, 1877. The British Admiralty have ordered the immediate cancentration of the entire English Mediterranean squadron at Malta. This move is important. The withdrawal of Great Britain from both Greek and Turkish waters is regarded as in furtherance of an understanding with the

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says the state cent correlated in a disputch to The Times last Tuesday, hat at an Extraordinary Council of the Ministers beld on Monday it was decided to demobilize the Russian irmy when peace is signed between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro, is absolutely untrue. No such counci

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE EMPERORS

Losson, Friday, March 1, 1877. The Standard's disputch from Berlin says it is believed har Prince Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, has by special commission of the Czarintineared to the Empe of Germany and Austria Inc. Czar's desire to meet it gain. The Standard's Vienna telegram also reports a meeting of the three Emperors has been proposed.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE NOTES. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.-The steamship to-day, brings the fellowing intelligence: The famine in Corea continues, and appeals have been made to Japan or assistance. The Chinese authorities are reported to have recently gained victories over the troops of Rakoob Beg in Gohl, but the reports the not authenticated. The spanish Minister at Peking has broken off relations with

and the Cooile question.

Yokohama advices are to the 11th of February. The beneficial result of the reduction in the land tax is universally admitted. The principal event of the month was the Imperial visit to Kioto, the ameient capital, for the purpose of combining ceremonies equally representing ancient and modern Japan.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COM-PANY EXTENDING ITS LINES.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 1.-The lines of the Merchants' National Telegraph Company, extending trem Pittsburgh through the oil regions, which have blen offented by the Western Union Telegraph Company under a lease, were, in consequence of expiration of sald lease, to-day turned over to the Atlantic and of sold lease, to-day turned over to the Atlantic and Pacine Telegraph Company, except certain parts which were destroyed by the Western Union Coopany several weeks ago, with the intention of preventing the lines from being used in competition with them. The destroyed portions will be replaced at once, at the expense of the Western Union Company, in accordance with the terms of the lease under which it operated sold lines. These portions will then also be turned over to the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The addition of these lines will give the Atlantic and Pacific Company unich needed facilities for their growing ousiness in the old regions, which their large reductions in tolls has greatly increased.

WADE HAMPTON SUSTAINED BY THE COURT. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1.-It is authoriatively stated to-night that Associate Justice Wrigh slored) of the Supreme Court on the 27th ult. signed an order conjointly with Justice Willard discharging from the custody of the Superintendent of the Peniten thary, thus recognizing Hampton as Governor. Since therethe colored justice has been prevaited upon to recan his decision, and to-day under this pressure he filed. dissenting opinion, with a explanatory note, which stated that after mature deliberation he had changed him. The court, by beets to morrow, when Justice William will amounce the order of the 27th, signed by himself and Wright, as the decision of the court.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS SETTLE NOTHING.

The meeting of the general freight agents of the trunk lines yesterday at the St. James Hotel to liscuss rates on through freight to Europe from Careago and other Western cities was not attended by the repre-sentatives of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Radicoads, and consequently no agreement was Blanchard of the Erie were appointed a committee to inform the presidents of the roads, that nothing had been accomplished. Everything is left to the presidents, and Dec. 16, when the first meeting of agents was belief a conference of the presidence of the trunk lines was expected to be held on Wednesday, but they could not be got together. The meeting of agents was adjourned indefinitely, and it is believed that no further efforts for a conference will be made for some weeks. In the mean-time the present unsettled state of affairs will continue.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

UTICA, N. Y., March 1.-William Brushill, who killed John Donovan at Norwich, Chenango County, by shoot-ng on Monday, has been held by Coroner Hand of that place SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March L.-In the United States Court yesterday the evidence was concended in the suit of William King and others against the Receivers of the Ohio and Miselsstip: Railroad, Torrance & King, and argument began today.

of Norwich, has been held by the United States Commissioner upon the charge of obtaining about \$1,800 pension money ostensibly for minor children living in Plymouth, Chenango County, upon fraudulent representations

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 1.—The Newburgh Daily and Breckly Journal and the job printing house connected with it to-day passed into the hands of Messis. Ritchie, Beiline & Hell. Mr. Ritchie is the editor. The firm announce that there will be no change in the politics of the paper, which has always been Republican.

6:00 a. m.

HAYES ELECTED.

Official Declaration of the Count.

THE DECISION AT 4:10 A. M.

A Day and Night of Insane Excitement in the House.

185 VOTES for HAYES and WHEELER.

At 4:10 a. m. to-day the President of the Senate declared that Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President of the United States, and William A. Wheeler Vice-President. Congress devoted the whole day yesterday and a large part of the night to the electoral proceedings. In the House the filibusters made a hard fight to pass a resolution demanding that Mr. Hewitt's Vermont package be opened in joint convention, the object being to get the State referred to the Electoral Commission, and give Mr. Field an opportunity to offer his quo warranto bill. The filibusters were voted down, but by a series of roll-calls and scenes of extraordinary disorder wasted time until late in the evening. The filibusters were beaten by the Conservatives and by Mr. Randall's rulings. Sixty Republicans in the House finally voted to reject Solace's vote from Vermont to stop filibustering. The filibusters then resolved to object to the votes of Virginia and West Virginia, but no Senator would sign the objections. The joint convention met at 10:50 p. m., and the full vote of Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia was counted. There then remained only the State of Wisconsin. Objection was made to a Republican elector, and the houses separated. The Conservatives resolved to complete the count before adjourning. Last night the Tammany Hall General Committee in this city denounced the course of the Republican party, in regard to the Presidency, as a "Conspiracy of Force and Fraud."

THE FINAL DECLARATION. A DECISION IN THE HOUSE AT 3:50 A. M.-THE

Washington, March 2-4:20 a. m.-The amendment offered in the House by Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin that the vote of Downs be counted, was rejected at 3:50 a.m.—Yeas, 79; Nays, 136. The original proposition that it be not counted was then agreed to by the House without divisien.

The Senate was informed that the House was ready to go on with the count. The Senate had and he had reason to believe it was now in the previously voted down the objection to the Wis- House in a quarter he would not name, looking to-

The hall was prepared for the final reception of the Senate, and as soon as that body entered (at of all who beheld that the charge of Mr. Kasson 4:08 a. m.) and all the members were seated, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read, and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeter.

The presiding officer said this concluded the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

At 4:10 the President of the Senate announced that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 185 votes for President and William A. Wheeler 185 votes for Vice-President, and that they were therefore respectively elected.

One solitary hiss was heard. With this exception the announcement was made in the midst of the most profound silence. The Senate then withdrew, and the House adjourned for the first time in

A REVIEW OF THE DAY.

FILIBUSTERING OVER VERMONT.

TUMULTUOUS SCENES IN OHE HOUSE-THEFT AND RETURN OF HEWITI'S PACKAGE-RANDALL DOES ADMIRABLE WORK. [BY TALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The revolutionists seized the first opportunity after the House was called to order to-day to begin the work they determined upon last night. All appeals which desperate men could imagine were dinned into the ears of every Democrat who would listen or who could be reached up to midnight. Some of the Sonthern State delegations were in session until long after that hour, Mr. Springer and those who, with him, had tried yesterday to repeat the Butler tactics of 1869 and rouse his side of the House against the Senate, were busily at work trying to influence the passions of members. In spite of all their work, however, the first manifestation on the floor to-day did not show any accession to their ranks. They had enough to call the Yeas and Nays and obstruct the proceedings by a call of the House. Such political nobodies as Messrs. Walling, Vance, and O'Brien led the first attempt at delay, and Mr. Hooker of Mississippi was the only Southern man who made himself prominent at the start. Republicans kept moderately still, though such irreconcilables as Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Burchard, much to the annoyance of their own side, came nearer to adding to the delay than was pleasant to observe. After much sparring the revolutionists forced the Yeas and Nays on a reconsideration. Their strength, however, fell off three. Mr. Wood was then recognized with the resolution

under which the debate on Vermont was to proceed. At this juncture a most extraordinary scene occurred. Mr. Caulfield, who has been repudiated by his constituents at home, rose under an excitement which suggested grave questions concerning his mental condition, and claimed that he had a question of higher privilege than Mr. Wood's. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Poppleton, as one of the objectors, had the right to the floor to offer a substitute to Mr. Wood's resolution. Mr. Poppleton then attempted to yield to Mr. Caulfield, but the Speaker declined to allow it unless he yielded absolutely. Mr. Poppleton then took the paper Mr. Caulfield had, and tried to present never to have been allowed to leave the Joint Conit. Mr. Randall rebuked him for acting in bad faith. | vention until the second vermont return had been | could command. He urged gentlemen not to forget

Mr. Poppieton then made a statement as to an agreement with the Speaker and Mr. Wood, which the Speaker promptly contradicted. Mr. Randall then announced that he would have the document read and would rule on it. It proved to be a false recital of circumstances attending the sending by Aldrich of his pretended electoral return to Washington. It claimed that the Vice-President had received it in legal form, and closed with a resolution that until the Senate produced it, and it was opened in joint convention, the House would not continue the count. During this proceeding all the leaders of the revolutionists were excitedly talking among themselves and to the Chair and the House. The crowd included the most conspicuous men for want of prominence and ability on the Democratic side, and for the most part were men who have seized this opportunity to become notorious. Before Mr. Randall could rule, noon came, and with

it a prayer and the journal. The Speaker had been insulted by the obstructionists by their attempt to deceive him, and in spite of the confusion and disgraceful excitement light began to dawn for lawabiding men on both sides in evident indication that the Speaker would put the crowd down if possible. The uproar ceased while the prayer was being said, but broke out in a storm instantly after its close. The disturbers insisted that the Yea and Nay votes of yesterday should be read in full. Mr. Randall at once informed them that if this demand was insisted on, the journal could not be read, as it was not made up. That portion of it which was made up was read, however. At the close of the reading Mr. Springer and others moved to amend by insertions. Mr. Randall again ruled them down. Mr. Wood then moved to suspend the rules requiring the reading of the journal. In spite of protests the Speaker entertained the motion, and the important call of the roll which was to show whether twothirds could be rallied against the filibusters began. This was watched with intense anxiety. Both sides gathered their full force. At the close the obstructionists were beaten by a bare two-thirds majority. Their whole crowd were enraged and desperate, but under the firm stand of the Speaker they were soon driven to the wall, and the regular debate was

ordered to begin. The whole desperate pack now rose to their feet and inaugurated such a scene of disorder as has probably never been witnessed in the stormiest scenes of Congress before. At least 20 were yelling and gesticulating together, and this number soon in-·luded the whole force of revolutionists. Mr. Beebe of New-York, a comparatively unknown man, mounted the desks and ran over them, yelling and shaking his fists and waving his arms. He continued to roar in unison with two or three score of men like himself. The Speaker rapped and ordered the House to be quiet vaiuly. After about 10 minutes of disorder which cannot be described, the Speaker sent the Sergeant-at-Arms among the desks on the Demoeratic side and compelled the members to sit down. The crowd in the hall and cloak-rooms was then cleared out, and in spite of persistent and long-continued interruptions by the disturbers, Mr. Randall at length ruled them all down. His manner rose to the occasion. He reminded those on the floor that they were members of the American Congress, and declared that the Chair was resolute and would tolcrate no more disorder. It was about half an hour, however, before the Speaker's determination to have the debate go on could be carried into effect. After an assurance from Mr. Randall that a vote would be taken on the resolution to ask the Senate to return the package from Vermont offered by Mr. Hewitt yesterday, the rioters subsided.

Mr. Poppleton yielded to Mr. Hewitt to make a statement about the package. He said, in substance, that he received it by express last December: yesterday he called on Mr. Ferry and learned that no package had been received by mail, and that as the time for receiving the returns under the law had expired, he could not accept it. Mr. Hewitt then stated that the Secretary of the Senate had put it in his pocket and carried it out of the hall. This, Mr. Stone, one of the House tellers, sustained. Upon this, Mr. Kasson stated that he was authored to say that the package, after consultation with Mr. Ferry, was left on the Clerk's desk of the House, ward the leading filibusters. This assertion caused a deep sensation: and the appearance of the Demo cratic side was such as to show to the satisfaction was true, and that these revolutionists had through the whole day been endeavoring to rouse the House against the Senate for carrying out of the hall and retaining a paper which some of their side had stolen from the Clerk's desk and concealed on their side of the House. After the debate had been running for a short time Mr. Hewitt interrupted to say that a messenger had brought the missing package to him, and that he declined to receive it, but the messenger was standing near the desk with it. The Speaker delined to receive the package and directed the page to await the close of the debate. Toward the close of the discussion Gen. Garfield made a full statement, accompanied with a letter from the Secretary of the Senate-Mr. Gorham-by which it appeared that, after first taking the package, he had, upon the suggestion of Mr. Ferry, left it on the Clerk's desk of the House when the Senate withdrew. Mr. Field, however, in a most ingenious argument, made such a false presentation of the subject as to lead a number of Democrats who had opposed filibustering to vote with the obstructionists on this matter rather than risk supporting what Mr. Field made to appear to them was an irregular action by Mr. Ferry. The vote which tollowed was the culmination of

the whole day's fight, and the roll had been called two-thirds through before there was much hope of defeating Mr. Knott's proposition to stop the count until the Senate sent the pretended double return of Vermont back to the House, At length, however, the Nays began to gain, and at the close the vote was announced 116 to 148. Over 60 Democrats had voted with the Republicans. There was universal relief among all law and order men at the reading of these figures.

Mr. Hopkins of Pennsylvania at once offered nearly

the same question in a little different torm, ordering on the part of the House the alleged return to be opened in joint convention, and asking the Senate to make a similar order. The strength of the filibusters fell back on the vote on this question to the usual average of 80.

about preparing objections to Virginia and West Virginia. The Democratic Senators held a caucus, and, after sharp denunciations of the men who were ruining their party in the House, they agreed not to sign the objections to either of those States. Unless this decision can be reversed the objections cannot be presented, as under the Electoral law they require the signature of at least one Senator and one member.

VERMONT THE LAST DITCH. OBJECT OF THE WHOLE FIGHT TO GET IN THE QUO WARRANTO BILL - TILDEN'S LAST CHANCE DE-

STROYED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Democratic revoluionists of the House made a most desperate fight o-day to save one plank from the wreck of their ambition and hopes, and were ignominiously beaten. As the Senate withdrew to its chamber after the opening of the Vermont certificate last evening and David Dudley Field began to realize that the Hewitt paper had not been received, that gentleman saw that the last chance of getting his quo warranto bill before the House had passed away. He exclaimed to those about him that the Scuate ought

opened. The object of the contest in the House today was, therefore, twofold. The first and most important was to open the door for the admission of the quo warranto bill, and the other to delay the proceedings and endanger the completion of the electoral count.

The electoral law provides that while any question is being considered by the Commission, either house may proceed with its legislation or other business. The Speaker has several times ruled that this language necessarily prevents the transaction of any legislative business before the electoral count is completed, except during the sessions of the Commission. When, therefore, David Dudley Field failed to present his quo warranto bill before the Commission reported on the South Carolina papers, his last opportunity was gone, unless a second pretended return could be in some way smuggled in from one of the remaining States, so as to make another session of the Electoral Tribunal necessary. Had Mr. Field been able a mouth ago to foresee the hopeless plight in which Mr. Tilden's case would be to-day, there certainly would have been no lack of dual returns. Fraudulent certificates from every one of the now remaining States would have found their way into the mahogany box. At all events the second Vermout paper, which has been in Mr. Hewitt's possession ever since the middle of December, would have gone into the possession of the President of the Senate, and would have been opened by Mr. Ferry last evening.

This neglect of Mr. Hewitt was fatal to the cause of the revolutionists to-day. The absurdity of the claim that a member of the house could rise in his place in the joint meeting of the two houses and offer a return from a State when it was reached in the count was too apparent even for Democrats to assert, unless they were crazed by unreasoning partisanship or by the promise of office in case their revolutionary schemes succeeded. Absurd as this assertion was, however, it was put forward and contended for for hours by a resort to every parliamentary expedient known to the rules, and to some not sanctioned by any rules. It was the last struggle of the long contest. In its failure Mr. Tilden's last hope departed.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

FIELD THE BRAINS OF THE CROWD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 1.-The leaders of the filibustering faction have the air of conspirators engaged in a desperate and lawless undertaking. They are pale and haggard, and do not appear to have slept well of nights. They farely remain long in their seats, but move about in a restless manner, keeping up each other's courage with elated talk, emphasized by frantic gestures. Most of them appear to be drinking men, and the threatenings which they continually breathe forth are strongly flavored with whisky. The only cool-headed person among them is David Dudley Field. He lays the plots, prepares the schemes and motions for delay, and instigates the frantic men who create the disturbance. He is the moving spirit of the whole mischief. From his seat in the back part of the hall, a little out of the whirlpool of passion and noise, he surveys the scene with a crafty and selfsatisfied smile. His lack of knowledge of parliamentary law makes him a bad leader, but the revolutionists have no better one.

The most active of the Senate filibusters are Messes, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Kelly of Oregon, Barnum of Connecticut, and Merrimon of North Carolina. These gentlemen have been eager at all times to sign anything in the way of objections to obstruct the progress of the count. They have been poweriess in their own body, but they do what mishief they can by encouraging their friends in the

House to keep up the fight. The fillbusters are furious against Mr. Randall for what they call his treachery. One of them said to a knet of sympathizing members to-day, shaking his

finger at the Speaker:

Yonder is the first traitor in our midst and the first deserter from our ranks. In all the caucuses no man was more in favor of delay than he. More than that, when, in his room five days ago, doubts were suggested as to the probability of success in the effort to finbuster the count until the 4th of March. Randall replied that he hoped "he might be eternally ded if he did not, in case there was not norve enough on the floor to rule that Hayes should never get into office by a caunt by this House." Now you see what he has been doing for the past two days. Why, he will not even give us our ordinary parliamentary rights.

Another member who sat close he remarked to the

am a good friend of Sam, but this is a d-d bad field day for him," alluding to Mr. Randall's chances for the next Speakership. John Young Brown and Benjamin Hill came in for bitter denunciation in the talk of the filibustering faction. One of them said: "Hill got his instructions by telegraph to-day, They were in these words: 'Georgia prefers war and anarchy to fraud and villainy." Another member said: "Had the Democratic party stood firm for one hour, we could have extorted from the Senate the passage of Field's bill for a new election, and then with Hendricks at the head of the ticket and somebody else than a New-York Democrat at the tail, we would have swept the country.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS FOR ORDER.

EMINENT SERVICES OF LEVY, WATTERSON, GLOVER, DURHAM, AND J. Y. BROWN IN THE HOUSE YES-

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 1.-The Louisiana delega-

ion, a portion of which, previous to yesterday, had roted with the filibusters from the beginning of the dilatory proceedings, went over to-day in a body to the other side. The explanation of this is undoubtedly the assurance which they have received from Gov. Haves's most intimate friends now in Washington, as well as from Gen. Grant, that a military policy toward Louisiana is no longer to be pursued. In fact, Mr. Levy, one of the representatives from that State, announced this in his speech to-day. In concluding his remarks he said:

to-day. In concluding his remarks he said:

I believe truthful the assurances from prominent members of the Republican parity, high in the confidence of Mr. Hayes, that in the event of his election to the Presidency he will be guided by a polley of conclination toward the Southern states; that he will not use the Federal authority or the army to force on those Scates governments not of their choles; but that in the case of these States will leave their own people to settle the matter peacetoly for themselves. This too is the polley of President Grant, which he freely expresses, and which I am satisfied he will carry out and adhere to.

Under these circumstances, without entering, at least at hils than, upon any discussion of the manner and means by which Mr. Hayes may secure the Presidency, satisfied from the action of Congress that his accession to the office is well nigh un accomplished fact, I do not hesitate for the reasons before stated to declare that, actuated by a sense of duty to Louistana, I shall throw no obstacle, by any action or vote of mine, in the way of the completion of the electoral count; but relying upon the good faith, the integrity,

Finding that defeat was certain in the Vermont case, and that the vote of that State was sure to be counted during the evening, the revolutionists set about properties to Vermons and Waster of the completion of the electoral count; and the transfer of the certification who have given the assurances, and having both in their individual and personal honor, i shall unhesitatingly discharge my daty, and call upon those of my fellow members who have been influenced in their action on this question by a have been influenced in their action on this question by a desire to protect Lauistana and South Carolina, to join me in the course which I feel called upon and justified in

> None of the Southern Democrats have behaved better during the whole of the Presidential contest in the House of Representatives than John Young Brown, Milton J. Durham, and Henry Watterson of Kentucky to-day. In the midst of the greatest confusion to-day, Mr. Brown, standing in the aisle by his seat, denounced the rowdy element in the House which was disgracing the name of the American Congress in unmeasured terms. He told them to their faces that it was the duty of the officers of the House to make them behave themselves. When a demand was made that strangers, of whom several hundred had been admitted, should be turned of the floor and out of the cloak-room. Mr. Brown exclaimed "that the confusion was due to the behavior of members themselves." "The people in the lobbies," he said, "would be ashamed to behave as members of Congress were doing." Mr. Glover of Missouri, one of the Democrats who has universally voted with the filibusters, also denounced the disgraceful proceedings in the strongest language he